WORK.

out Food-Rumors About

Aguinaldo.

MANILA, June 6 .- A dispatch from Can-

don, dated June 4, says Major P. C. March's men of the 33d Regiment, re-

turned to Candon that day by steamer from

Aparri. A majority of the men are ready

for the hospital. They are thin and weak, having traveled 200 miles. In the mountains, during which they suffered greatly from hunger. Of the fifty horses which

started with the battalion, thirteen sur-

or fell into canyons. The battalion practi-

cally collapsed at Plat, thirty miles from

luguearao, as the result of fevers and ex-

haustion. Eighty-seven of the men were conveyed from Piat to Muguegaro in bull

carts, and those falling on the way were carried in litters by the Igorrots with the

Letters were also found relating to large contributions forwarded to Aguinaldo from Spanish and other foreign business men.

DOCKERY FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominated by Democrats at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6.-Former Rep-

resentative Dockery was nominated for

governor by acclamation by the state dem-

The platform reaffirms and indorses the lemocratic national platform adopted at

Chicago in 1896, declaring for the free and

inlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of

16 to 1; denounces as unwise and danger-

ous in the extreme the single gold standard

bank act of the present session of Congress,

which places the control of paper circu-

ating medium in the hands of the national

bank corporations; denounces as one of the most trying evils of the day the present

tendency toward monopoly and trusts, and

CHINESE IDEAS OF GUNNERY.

An Amusing Account of Chinese Forts and Arsenals at Shanghai.

Lord Charles Beresford, discussipe the

ppenings in China for mechapical engi-

"I would like," he says, "to tell you one

arsenal under the superintendence of Mr. Bunt and Mr. Cornish, both British me-

chanical engineers, I saw an Armstrong gun which had had the breech-piece re-

em the Engineering Times.

Chinese forts and arserals

two stories thoron

cratic convention here today.

The remainder died on the march

ences were behind either the House or the In a colloquy with Mr. Allison, Mr. Till-

man said he would rather have the original House provision for armor plate that that of Mr. Penrose and he would accep the original House proposition even now. Denounced by Mr. Teller.

Mr. Teller denounced the amendment of Mr. Penrose as a "disgraceful proposition. As the senator from New Hampshire said," continued Mr. Teller, "it would be coward ly and craven on the part of Congress to surrender legislative authority and pre rogative to the executive branch of the government. It seems to me there may be in it a tinge of corruption. This is a time for plain talk. The American people be lieve and I believe that there is a great

lieve and I believe that there is a great political combine behind this proposition to surrender our authority."

"I do not believe," said Mr. Teller, "that any scandal in our history will equal that which will grow out of a surrender now to this robber combine. The Cuban scandal and peculations would be a minor matter as compared with those which would occur under the influence of these monopolistic armor plate robbers."

He protested against the adoption of the proposition of Mr. Penrose, and declared that it should not be adopted without a thorough understanding by the American people that they were being robbed.

Mr. Hanna's Views.

Mr. Hanna's Views.

"The bitterness of the senator from Colorado," said Mr. Hanna, in reply to Mr. Teller, "excites only my sympathy. It is simply a rehash of the charges and arguments which we have had here for five years. The basis for all the argumentstion on the part of a few men to have a government armor factory built. To this end everything else is to be sacrificed. Within the past few days a senator de-clared on this floor that he would rather see the pending bill fail than that the proposition for a government armor plant uld be surrendered."

In response to a suggestion Mr. Hanna cald: "I want to see this armor question taken out of the legislative branch of the taken out of the legislative branch of the government, because I want to see it taken out of politics. It is a pure and simple business proposition and it ought to be dispected of in accordance with business principles. It is not a political question. In advocating this disposition of the matter I resent the charge of the senator from Colorado that anybody has been or will be influenced by motives lower than those by

orado that anybody has been or will be influenced by motives lower than those by which the senator says he is actuated."

Mr. Hanna said if we could save money by delaying the purchase of armor plate the same saving could be made by the Secretary if he had discretion to act. He also argued that the Secretary should have opportunity to at any time take advantage of favorable conditions and act in any emergency when Congress is not in session. As for Mr. Teller's assertion that the republican party was taking long chances when they put themselves in the attitude of defending what he styles the armor plate trust, he was sure the republican party would not shrink from the responsibility of doing business on sound business prindoing business on sound business prin-ciples. The party did not propose to be friven into the manufacture of armor plate simply to please its critics. He was sure that all these opposition speeches were for mere political effect, and he wanted it understood that the opposing senators had no patent on integrity and honesty. In conclusion Mr. Hanna advocated the Penrose proposition as a fair compromise.

Mr. Elkins Replies Briefly.

Mr. Elkins (W. Va.) replied briefly to Mr. Telier, saying that harsh words were argument and that he would not be driven from his position either in the Senate or out of it by reckless charges. As for himself he knew nothing about the de mands of any combine, but he wanted the uestion settled upon business principles. pursue was to leave the whole question

of the purchase of armor plate to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Quaries (Wis.) poohpoohed the idea of a scandal in leaving the purchase of armor plate to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy and declared that the criticisms of this proposed course which are heard in the Senate were nothing but dyspeptic ochaes. The proposition of the Senate was to let the bill fall if it could not have its own way about armor plate and he could not reconcile himself to the list alternative.

and he could not reconcile himself to the first alternative.

Mr. Tillman said that if the bill should fall the responsibility would be on the House of Representatives. "We have heard that seventeen hundred and fifty times," said Mr. Quarles. "And," retorted Mr. Tillman, "it makes no impression. It takes a diamond drill to make an Convession on sure people."

Gen. Hawley Protests.

Mr. Hawley entered a protest against the criticism of public men characterizing it as "treasonable" and as "villainous pessi-He advocated the Penrose compromise, being entirely willing to leave the entire question to the Secretary.

advocated the construction of a government plant. The Senate, he said, could not afford to abrogate its duties in favor of the Secretary of the Navy or any

Mr. Thurston said that while he had always advocated an armor plate factory this was not the question now. The question now was the passage of this bill and the increase of our navy. An emergency might well arise when another Oregon would be needed. He considered it impossible to secure legislation for a plant, and, therefore, felt that the Senate should compromise in the present situation. He felt confident that if the matter was left to the Secretary we should either secure armor at a reasonable rate or a government plant.

ment plant.

Mr. Daniel opposed the Penrose amendment, and urged the Senate to stand up to the fight which had been on for five

ears. He said under the present circumstances He said under the present circumstances we must buy our armor plate from a notorious and universally recognized combine or build our own plant. Mr. Hanna and Mr. Elkins, he said, had demanded with thresome iteration that 'ne business should be conducted on "business principles," but he had never heard that business principles demonstrate that the business principles demonstrate the business principles are the business principles are the principles of the business principles. deprinded that the buyer should bimself entirely in the hands of the Per, or that a man should employ an for himself.
"Why," asked Mr. Daniel, "did the armor

"Why," asked Mr. Daniel, "did the armor plate manufacturers decline to tell the cost of the production of armor plate when asked by the Senate committee?" Mr. Penrose asked permission to reply to this inquiry, and began by referring to Mr. Daniel's speech as a "reckless statement and demagogic appeal."

Resented by Mr. Daniel.

Mr. Daniel resented this characterization and refused to yield farther. Such language he considered unbecoming to the

enator and to the senate. Continuing, Mr. Daniel urged that there was no emergency that should render it so necessary to hurry the construction of the navy as not to take time to do that which should be done in the interests of the pub-lic welfare. The country was in a condition of profound peace, and in view of its pres-tize was liable to remain so for the pres-

would stay here until Christmas," said Mr. Daniel, "if we could not provide for ter to let the ships on the stocks await following than to yield the judgment of

the Senate to any new scheme."

At 2:29 Mr. Hale asked for a vote upor the pending proposition, but Mr. Butler ad dressed the Senate in opposition to a surrender by the Senate when it was on the verge of victory.

Amendment Carried.

The Penrose armor plate amendment was carried, 39 to 35.

The vote follows: Yans-Allison, Baker, Carter, Clark, Cul Yeas—Allison, Baker, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Depew, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Penrose, Platt

McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Penrose, Platt (N. Y.), Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quaries, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore, Wolcott—39, Nays—Hacon, Bard, Bate, Berry, Beveridge, Butler, Chandler, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Foraker, Harris, Helifteld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Simon, Spooner, Sullivan, Tallaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turner and Vest—35.

The Senate then took up the sundry sivil

bill, the Nevada claim being the contested

THE HOUSE.

A handful of members were on hand when the House of Representatives reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning, after being in recess only a few hours. Speaker Henderson went home about 4 a.m. and was again in the chair at 8 o'clock, showing no signs of fatigue.

The conference report on the general deficiency bill, showing a complete agree-ment, was presented and agreed to. Mr. Cannon announced that a contest over the sundry civil bill was about concluded, only one item being in controversy, and he de ferred reporting until the attendance increased.

Bills were passed re-establishing certain range lights on the Delaware river and until 9:30.

Additional members had come in when the House-reassembled. The joint resolu-tion expressing gratification over the un-veiling of the Lafayette statue at Paris was agreed to was agreed to.

Sundry Civil Bill. Mr. Cannon then submitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill, showing the item carrying the claims of Nevada to be the only one in dispute. Among the important items struck out were those for memorial bridge across the Potomac river, for a revenue cutter on the St. Mary

river, for a revenue cutter on the St. Mary's river and a lighthouse vessel for the Pacific coast, for a branch soldiers' home in Idaho, salary of woman commissioner at the unveiling of Lafayette's statue in Paris, legation buildings in Corea and Siam and statue of Rochambeau.

Among the important items retained were those placing under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury the execution of the Chinese exclusion and immigration laws; gauging water supply of certain streams, \$100,000; providing plans for the enlargement of the White House and development of surrounding grounds; appropriating \$25,000 for South Pass of the Mississippi river; providing for the settlement of Spanish war claims arising from military use and occupation. The Mississippi Missouri and Columbia river items were retained, the Mississippi item, for the lower river before released to \$250,000. The providers of the property of the present to \$250,000. tained, the Mississippi item, for the lower river, being reduced to \$2,250,000. The provision as to the state claims was compro-mised by an amendment that certain federal claims against these states would no

eral claims against these states would not be prosecuted. The reserve provision was amended that lieu land selections shall hereafter be made from surveyed lands.

Mr. Cannon explained that the Senate added about \$5,000,000 to the original \$61,000,000 of this bill, and that by this report the Senate yielded about \$1,000,000 and the House \$4,000,000. Considerable debate followed on the various items.

The sundry civil conference report was agreed to, and on the one item still open appropriating \$42,000 for claims of Nevada, Mr. Newlands (Nev.) moved that the House concur with the Senate amendment. This brought on a sharp debate on state This brought on a sharp debate on state

Mr. Moody (Mass.) urged that the Nevada

Mr. Moody (Mass.) urged that the Nevada claim would set a precedent for other like claims aggregating about \$5,000,000.

Mr. Moody contended that the payment of Nevada's claim would establish a dangerous precedent. It was for extra pay given to Nevada's soldiers during the civil war. California, if this claim were paid, would have a valid claim for \$4,000,000 and 'Oregon for nearly \$500,000.

Mr. Newlands' motion to concur in the Senate amendment was lost, 45 to 97. The House further insisted on the amendment, and the bill was sent back to conference.

Floral Gifts to Members.

The approach of the closing hours of Con gress began to be manifest as the morning were on. The galleries filled and floral gifts began to come in for members. Mr. Heatwole (Minn.) was particularly honored with huge rose bush in full bloom. There were some amusing incidents. Mr.

asked unanimous consent for the consider-ation of a claim bill.

Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) spid he would not object, but he protested that the Speaker had declined to recognize him for the con-sideration of a claim bill on the ground that claims, under the rules, had their day

that claims, under the rules, had their day in court.

"Tae gentleman is correct," replied the Speaker. "The chair was not aware that the gentleman from Michigan intended to call up a claim. The chair will himself object. All members must be treated alike."

Mr. Greene (Mass.) asked unanimous consent to consider a bill to establish a "lobeter batchery." In Maine.

sent to consider a bill to establish a lou-ster hatchery" in Maine.

The mention of the object of the bill cre-ated much merriment.

"Until we can have the Coeur d'Alene testimony printed," observed Mr. Leniz (Ohio), "we will have to deprive ourselves of lobsters. I object."

Another Recess.

At 12:30 a recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the House reconvened. A hundred or more members with private bills were hustling about trying to secure recognition, but Mr. Lentz (Ohlo) had declared that he would object to unanimous consent for anything until an order was made to permit the printing of the Coeur d'Alene testimony. All members were referred to him, but none could persuade him to yield. He took the position that his personal rights were being invaded by the refusal of the majority to allow the printing of this testimony. Figuratively, he had the House by the throat.

After waiting iffeen minutes and neither of the remaining conference reports being ready, a recess was taken until 1:45.

When the House reconvened Lr. Lentz withdrew his objection again a several bills of minor importance. The most important was a Senate bill to preserve the rights of women who pend marry after taking up homestep and under the homestead law.

At 2 o'clock there was another recess for baif an hour.

baif an hour.

When the House convened a bill

when the House convened a bill a fish culture sta passed to establish a fish culture station in West Virginia. Mr. Johnston of West Virginia asked unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill, and Mr. Lentz or the consideration of this bill, and Mr. Lentz did not object, but the bars went down as soon as Mr. Cushman, a republican from Washington, preferred a request, and the House again came to a standstill. "Until there is some further explanation why the Coeur d'Alene testimony is not printed," announced Mr. Lentz, obdurately, "I object."

Recess Until 3 O'Clock. Another recess was then ordered until

THE HOUSE A DAY BEHIND. Effect of the Action of the Senate in

Adjourning Before Noon.
Statesmen going from the Senate to the failure of the House to adjourn the legislative day of the 5th before 12 o'clock continues the House in session in the legisla-

which adjourned before 12 and reconvene

at noon, is in the legislative day of the 6th, and the House is a day behind. This, as the Speaker of the House has ment of Congress under the resolution of the House if adopted by the Senate, but it

may prove troublesome in the courts some ime or other.
It is held in law that the courts canno ehind the journal of a legislative body House journal, to be accurate, must the date of the legislative day of the

Sth.

Acts approved by the President today will be dated as approved on the 6th. By the journal of the House it may be shown that that body was not in session on that date, but adjourned in the legislative day of the 5th and did not again meet.

If the courts should in this case adhere to the uniform decisions that the journal must be accepted in evidence without question the suggestion is made that it might invalidate on this technicality all acts and

this technicality all acts ar

TAX COLLECTION BILL

One Payment This Year, Afterward Semi-Annual Installments. The conferees on the tax collection bill for

the District of Columbia today agreed to a report. It authorizes the payment of taxes in one installment this year and after July 1, 1901, the payments shall be semi-annually, as is now provided by law. The object, it is explained, of having one payment this year is to permit the installa-tion of the card index system in the tax office. The penalty for non-payment is fixed

Serious Accident Today on Glen Echo

Electric Bailroad.

TWO MEN QUITE SERIOUSLY INJURED

Trains Close Together Before the Danger Was Realized.

ONE ON WRONG TRACK

ing about 9 o'clock on the Glen Echo electric railroad, in which two people quite badly injured, and a number of others slightly hurt, some very painfully. The collision occurred at a point about half a mile west of the Georgetown and Rockville pike. Both cars were going at a lively rate of speed at the time, it is said, and it is regarded as little short of miraculous that no fatality resulted. There was a rumor circulated to the effect that a man had been killed, but this was not verified. Passenger car No. 7, west bound, on its way to Cabin John bridge, collided with construction car No. 2, east bound, on its way to Chevy Chase Circle. The passenger car was on the left hand track, going west, the wrong track, it is stated, while the construction car was traveling on the same track, where it should run. The scene of the collision was near a curve, and the cars were close upon each other before the danger was realized, or before the motorman of one knew of the proximity of the other. There is a small bridge there, and on either side of the track there is a luxuriant growth of foliage and shrubbery, preventing a clear view of the track for any distance. It was on this account that each motorman could not discover the approach of the other until the cumbersome conveyances were close upon each other, and then it was too late to prevent their onward progress. construction car was traveling on the same Endeavored to Avert Accident.

'The motormen endeavored to do all in

their power to prevent the accident, it is The brakes were applied and the current reversed in the shortest possible time, but the momentum of the cars wa more than sufficient to carry them together notwithstanding the counteracting influence of the electric current. The passenge car telescoped the construction car. Had car telescoped the construction car. Had it not been for the brakes and the reversed current the chances are that the accident would have been a good deal more serious.

The passenger car carried ten people, so far as it can be learned, besides the motorfar as it can be learned, besides the motor-man and conductor. Several passengers boarded the car, which was an open one, at Chevy Chase Circle, and at the junction with the Tenleytown rallroad four were added. Between this place and the scene of the accident several other passengers were picked up. There were several men the construction car, one of the old ed railroad cars which had been set apart for the uses of repairing the road.

E. G. Duley, an aged man, who resides at 218 C street northwest, was one of the victims, and John Hough, aged twenty-three, was another. The latter sustained a fracture of the right leg, and the former is supposed to have sustained a fracture of the left leg. Besides the broken leg Hough was gashed clear through one ear. Another maie passenger was injured about the wrist, his name not being obtained, while all on board were more or less jarred and bruised by the impact of the collision. The motorman escaped injury, and several of the passengers were fortunate enough in jumping in time to prevent any serious injury to themselves. apart for the uses of repairing the road. jury to themselves.

Blame Not Located.

whom the blame of the collision to be placed, it is said, is hard to determine. The railroad officials were somewhat reticent about the affair. The passenger car was on the wrong track, but this is explained by the fact that a short distance east of the accident the road is being repaired and the right track may have so blocked that the passenger car switched to the left track, the present he construction car being overlooked or

forgotten entirely. The construction car was almost totally demolished by the collision, and the demolished by the collision, and the pas-senger car was bady wrecked. The heavy passenger car, in telescoping the lighter vehicle, split and splintered the woodwork into kindling, iron braces being broken as though they were pipe stems. The accident delayed traffic on the road for some little time.

The two injured men were picked up and made comfortable near by and as soon as possible afterward were placed on a car and brought to the car barn of the Georgetown and Tenleytown rallroad, on 32d street extended, from which point the police station was telephoned and the patrol wagon conveyed the men to the Georgetown University Hospital, where Dr. Potbury made an examination of their injuries. Mr. Duley, whose age was given as sixty-six, was so prinfully bruised that a thorough examination was practically impossimade comfortable near by and as soon as ough examination was practically impossi-ble at the time. While it is believed he is

Statements by Injured Men. Hough, who is employed by the railroad

as a blacksmith, lives about a mile and a half above Cabin John bridge on the Conduit road. He boarded the construction car on his way to Somerset Heights, where car on his way to Somerset Heights, where he had some work to do. He stated to a Star reporter that he was standing near the door of the construction car, and when rounding a curve the passenger car came right upon them, being about twenty feet away and going at a good rate of speed. He started to run back through the car and had only gone a few steps when the crash occurred. He knew nothing more, being knocked unconscious, and when he came to his senses he found himself lying on a grassy spot alongside the track.

Mr. Duley, who occupied a cot alongside of Hough, stated that he was on his way with Mr. Tschiffely to Cabin John bridge, where he went to look after some work. When he saw the construction car it was almost upon the passenger car. He was sitting in the end seat, to the right, and the third row from the front. He grasped hold of the side post in front of him, and when the crash came he was thrown out and landed on the right-hand track. Fearing the car would topple over he endaged had his leg broken and a stalined other injuries, which left him somewhat crippled, forcing him to see a stick in walking. He was unable to jump in time to save himself.

Mr. Tschiffely, who was sitting next to he had some work to do. He stated to a

was unaper to jump in the self.

Mr. Tschiffely, who was sitting next to him, escaped injury. He jumped out and landed by a culvert and was not hurt. There was one lady passenger in the car, whose name could not be ascertained. She was not seriously hurt.

The condemnation proceedings provided for in the bill authorizing the Metropolitan railway to extend its lines up old 16th street, which was signed by the President today, are prescribed in a manner that, it is believed, will meet the

a manner that, it is believed, will meet the difficulties better than the old law which were developed in the Court of Appeals. The jury is to assess the abutting property to the railroad and the District of Columbia to pay for the widening of Columbia road and 16th street.

If the jury should assess the abutting property less than one-half of this cost the Commissioners, in their discretion, may set aside the verdict and order a new condemnation proceeding. The amount of the cost to be assessed against the District is to be determined by the jury.

JOIJET, Ill., June 6.-The Great Wester un piate works, employing 300 men, has been closed indefinitely. The trouble arose over the discharge of an Amalgamated As-sociation man, who was away as a dele-gate. National President Powers of In-diana was here to settle the trouble, but failed. tin plate works, employing 300 men, has

Fuddy—"It seems almost incredible that Methuselah lived over nine hundred years, as the Bible says he did."
Duddy—"Oh, I don"t know. They didn't have any telephone in his time to fact the life out of a fellow."—Boston Transcript.

COLLISION OF CARS MAJ. MARCH AT CANDON KERN FOR GOVERNOR

HIS MEN SHOW SIGNS OF HARD Choice of the Indiana State Democratic Convention, They Marched 250 Miles, Often With-

CHICAGO PLATFORM REAFFIRMED

Delegation Unanimously Instructed to Vote for Bryan.

THE DELEGATES AT LARGE

INDIANAPOLIS Ind June 6.-A steady ownpour of rain ushered in the democrat state convention today. It was not until :45 o'clock that Chairman Martin of the tate central committee called the assembly to order. The 1.527 delegates filled the cener of the hall, while the galleries contained

about 2,500 spectators.

The committee on resolutions adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning, having agreed upon a platform.

B. F. Shively, who was implored by his friends last night to permit his name to be placed before the convention today as a andidate for the nomination for governor naintained the same silence this morning hat he has observed since his arrival yes-

carried in litters by the igorrots with the column.

The officers accompanying Major March were Capts, Henry J. Jenkinson and Edward Davis, Lieuts, Carroll Power and Frank L. Case and Doctor John O. Greenwalt, assistant surgeon. They say it is all guesswork as to whether Aguinaldo was shot. Before the Americans struck Sagat the insurgent chief divided his forces into parties of then, following different trails. The officer shot was perhaps Aguinaldo's secretary or adjutant. The report among the natives of the region is that Aguinaldo was wounded in the shoulder.

The papers secured show that nearly all the presidents installed by the Americans in Gen. Young's territory are treacherous and have been making regular reports to Aguinaldo for the disposition and movements of the American troops, and they have been collecting and forwarding taxes. The captured papers also prove the disloyalty of the native telegraph operators whom the Americans retained on the Cayagan Valley line.

When Tirona surrendered the Filipino forces in that section these operators professed loyalty and took the oath of allegiance. But it is now shown that they had been sending Aguinaldo copies of important telegrams exchanged between the American Gilcials.

Letters were also found relating to large contributions forwarded to Aguinaldo from erday. When Chairman Martin concluded his when Chairman Martin concluded his pening remarks, he introduced as tem-orary chairman Samuel M. Ralston. Chair-nan Ralston spoke at some length. During the course of his speech, when Mr. talston said: "No man need to apologize or fighting under the banner of Wm. J. Zivyan." there was a prolonged demonstra-Pryan," there was a prolonged demonstra-tion, in which every delegate sprang to his feet and waved his hands. The cheering for Bryan continued three minutes.

The Electors at Large. The report of the committee on perma nent organization naming Mr. Ralston as ermanent chairman of the convention, was

resented and adopted. The committee on permanent organization also submitted its report, naming for electors at large Allen Zollers of Fort Wayne, Nicholas Cornett of Versailles. Delegates at large: Samuel Morse of In-dianapolis, Hugh Dougherty of Blufton, James Murdock of Lafayette. Geo. B. Men-

zies of Mt. Vernon.
The report was adopted.
District delegates, as elected by the committee last night, were included in the re-

port.
The report of the committee on resolutions was called for. Instantly interest was manifested.
A resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased Gov. Claude Mathews was offered by the committee and adopted.
Chairman Holzman of the committee on resolutions then announced that a platform had been unanimously agreed upon and proceeded to read it.
The platform reaffirms the allegiance of

The platform reaffirms the allegiance of The platform reaffirms the allegiance of Indiana to the principles of liberty enunciated by Jefferson; reaffirms and pledges allegiance to the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896, and commends its distinguished exponent, William Jennings Bryan, to the people of the United States as an able statesman, a sincere patriot and an honest man, who can safely be trusted to stand at all times for the people and against their foes at home and abroad.

Instructed for Bryan.

tendency toward monopoly and trusts, and arraigns the "republican party as gullty of the grossest hypocrisy in the treatment of this question, in that, being in ascendancy in Congress, it has steadfastly refused to pass any of the legislation which has been proposed to curb the power of trusts;" retierates adhesion to the Monroe doctrine; insists that the government restore Cuba to the Cubans at the earliest moment possible: favors the construction It instructs the delegates selected by this convention to cast their votes for him at he national démocratic convention, to be held in Kansas City July 4. noment possible; favors the construction

moment possible; favors the construction of the Niearagua canal; the upbuilding of the merchant marine; "extend our earnest sympathy to the people of the Boer republies," and continues: "With renewed faith in the ability, patriotism and courage of Mr. Wm. J. Bryan, believing him to be the greatest exponent of the principles for which the democratic party stands, and satisfied that power would not dazzle nor wealth blind him to the duties which he owes to the people; and we express it as the wish of this convention that the delegates from Missouri to the national democratic convention shall cast their vote for him as the nominee of the democratic party for President of the United States." The platform then stated that the coun try is far advanced in the policy of arbitrary rule, which has caused an encroach ment on the rights of people at home and liberty abroad and subversion of popular government. "No people," said the plat-form, "can exist part free and part slave; form, "can exist part free and part slave; part citizen and part subject; part republic and part empire." We submit the corrupting influence of colonial dominion has already brought disgrace upon the republican party; that the Constitution and the pledges of the republican party have been violated in Porto Rican legislation. Independence is withheld from the Cubans in defiance of law and national promises. Slavery is recognized and protected in Sulu and involuntary servitude in Hawaii in and involuntary servitude in Hawaii in violation of Constitution."

we comemment the extravagance of the present administration, the violation of the comment of double salaries to military officers in Cuba. We demand a repeal of the stamp tax, the election of United States senators by a direct vote of neers, gives an amusing description of the people, oppose a large standing army, extend sympathies to the people of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in their struggle for liberty, demand the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and the construction of the Nicaraguan canal and denounce the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as an abject surrender to England and de-nounce the protective tariff, "from which

rusts spring."
The resolutions were unanimously adopted John W. Kern Nominated. A letter was then read from B. F. Shive

ly declining to permit his name to be placed in nomination.

The names of John W. Kern, Frank W. Burke of Indianapolis and Nelson J. Bozarth were then placed before the convention for nomination for governor. Kern was nominated on the first ballot, which stood: Kern, 819; Burke, 369; Bozarth, 41; complimentary vote for Shively, 292; C. G. Conn, Elkhart, 2; Ralston, 8; necessary to choice 784

WHOLESALE HYPNOTISM. How a Fakir Carried Off \$800 From

rom the Cleveland Leader. CLIFTON, W. Va., May 20.-Yesterday was pay day at the mines, salt works and mills, and toward evening everybody had money. About 5:30, while most of the population was gathered about the post office waiting the distribution of the evening

mail, a fine, big man with flowing red mus-tache drove up in a light buggy and announced that he was introducing Dr. Some body's electric belt and would sell a few at No one bought, but the crowd moved to ward him. Then he offered a few at \$2 and later at \$1. Then he would give a \$10 bill with the first sale. An old farmer made the purchase and got the bill. Then a \$5 bill

Bunt and Mr. Cornish, both British mechanical engineers, I saw an Armstrong gun which had had the breech-piece repaired in a most clever manner. As a matter of fact, it was really a Krupp gun, but with an Armstrong breech mechanism. On asking for explanations, I was told that the original breech-piece had been blown out, and on visiting a fort later on I found out how and why. At this fort I congratulated the mandarin on having (he guns (skry-seven-ton) mounted in proper positions, and I was afterward shown the powder used. I then said: 'You surely do not use this powder in those guns?' Oh, yes,' replied the mandarin, 'we do.' 'But it will blow the breech-pieces out.' 'Yes, It does,' was the reply. One gun on being fired blew the breech off and killed fourteen men; and then they tried the other gun and killed twenty-four men.

"Later on I visited another battery, where there were five sixty-ton guns. Observing the arrangement of these, I asked the mandarin where his 'front' was. The mandarin was one mistake. I then pointed out that only one gun could be fired safely in the desired direction. 'Oh, no,' replied the mandarin, 'we should fire them all.' At my request the experiment was then made, and on pointing the guns around as desired they became en echelon, so that the wave of concussion of one gri would have destroyed the detachment on duty at its neighbor. Knowing this, I placed solder's hats and ciothes about the guns, and on firing the latter in succession these garment were b with the first sale. An old farmer made the purchase and got the bill. Then a \$5 bill was the prize for the second purchaser. This went on down to \$1 for the belt and \$1 for the prize. By this time the crowd blocked the street. By this time the crowd to scramble for. Soon McRath—Morris McRath was the name under which he took license—had the crowd in a frenzy. He asked who would give a dime to throw to the crowd. He got a dozen. Then he asked for quarters, then half dollars, then dollars, getting a handful. All the time he kept up a monotonous sing-song, urging everybody to look him in the eye. Finally he called for everybody to give him all the money he had in his pockets. Dozens reached down and for a few minutes he could hardly accommodate the rush of givers. He got all kinds of money and had a satchel full of it. Just as everybody expected the final distribution, McRath touched up his team and was out of town going at a gallop before any one thought to interfere. McRath carried away not less than \$800, one merchant giving up \$70 he had brought to the post office to deposit in the safe over Sunday.

It was ciearly a plain case of hypnotism and every one agrees that McRath had eyes that could not be withstood. His constant demand of the crowd was, "Look me in the eye, now, look me in the eye, You know the eye tells whether a man is honest or not."

to set their speed and feed gearing for the machine tools.

"In one place I found a man boring a six-pounder gun, and the tool protesting most vigorously against the fill-treatment. I showed the man how to adjust it, and got it going properly. The workmen gathered in a corner and talked excitedly. I asked what they were saying and was told: They are saying that England produces the most wonderful mandarins in the world. We have many, but not one of them knows anything about any of the machinery in the shop." Vacation Schools a Good Investment. From the Indianapolis News.

The close of the school year in such districts means the turning out into the streets of scores of children. To meet such conditions is the mission of the vacation school. Perhaps to many the word "school" here is misleading. The aim of this enterprise is not so much to teach the ordinary branches of study as to give practical instruction in sewing, housekeeping and carpentry. Singing classes and classes in physical culture also are formed. Thus the hours of the long summer days are passed in work that seems like play, but that bears direct and full results in the training of mind, hand and heart. Simply from the standpoint of economy such a school is a good community investment. Excited lady (at the telephone)—"I want my husband, please, at once." Voice (from the exchange)—"Number,

CHEERS FOR GEN. GOMEZ.

Mass Meeting and Procession in His Honor in Havana. HAVANA, June 6.—A mass meeting and

procession were held in honor of General Maximo Gomez last night and were a great success. Several thousands were in line, which included four bands of music and a long torchlight procession. General Gomez was received with marked enthusiasm by the crowd, who seemed to be more bent on cheering than listening to the general, who made a short address in which he said that the people could rest assured that their wishes for absolute independence would

wisnes for absolute independence would soon be gratified.

The registration list for Havana shows that yery few of the inscribed voters belong to the army. It also demonstrates that those having property interests have not paid attention to registration, the proportion being about six to one between non-holders and holders of property. Nearly all of those who have inscribed their names can read and write.

TO SELL E.G. RATHBONE'S PROPERTY

Order Issued by United States Court In Cincinnati Today. CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.-An order was issued today by the United States ourt for the sale of the property mer director of Cuban posts, E. G. Rathoone, at Hamilton, Ohio, as the result of ong-pending litigation by Wm. F. Jones of New York against Rathbone and his sister-in-law, the Countess von Rettberg.

CHINESE WIN THEIR POINT.

Their Surgeons to Be Allowed to En-SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.-Judge Morrow, in the United States circuit court today on the complaint made in the name of Jew Ho, granted an order temporarily restraining the board of health and chief of police from prohibiting the surgeons employed by the Chinese to care for their sick and to examine their dead entering the quarantine lines. The health board was

day with its witnesses, to show cause why it should not be permanently enjoined from interfering with the physicians employed by the Chinese.

The board must also show cause for the denial of the application of the Chinese, for an order commanding them either to provide for the sustenance of those imprisoned by the quarantine or to grant the quarantine or to grant

also ordered to appear in court on Thurs-

by the quarantine or to grant the quaran-tined their liberty.

Owing to the quarantine, the prices of all kinds of food have rearly doubled in China-town. The available supply of rice, it is said, has been cornered by a few Chinese

CHICAGO BANKS CONSOLIDATE. inion and First National Will Com-

CHICAGO, June 6.-After a meeting of the lirectors of the First National Bank it vas admitted practically by men influentia in the management of both institutions that absorption of the Union National Bank by the First National was assured. The direct ors appointed a committee, composed of James B. Forgan, George T. Smith and Otto Young, to confer with a committee recently ppointed by the Union National directors After the committees of directors settl the deal the respective stockholders of the two banks will meet and ratify the agree-ment. The plan of merger provides that the Union National's business and assets shall be taken over September 1.

INHALED ILLUMINATING GAS. ouncilman Wieder of Allentown, Pa.

Commits Suicide. ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 6.-Select Counilman John A. Wieder was found dead to day at his home here. Death was due to inhaling illuminating gas. Last night he attended a meeting of councils, and, return ng home, made himself comfortable in his easy chair with his rheumatic left arm over a small gas stove to get the benefit of

its warmth. At 7 o'clock this morning he was found At 7 o clock this morning he was tould lifeless. Near by was the body of his pet dog, which had also been suffocated. Wieder was forty-six years old and leaves considerable wealth. He was serving a third term in councils and was a director and real estate agent of the South Allentown Land Improvement Company. He leaves a widow and five children. and five children.

HISTORIC HOMESTEAD BURNS.

Freylinghuysen Residence at Somerville, N. J., in Ruins. NEW YORK, June 6 .- The country residence of Mrs. Evelyn W. Murray of New York was totally destroyed by fire today. was the old homestead of tor Freylinghuysen's family, and was situated on the north bank of the Raritan river

at Somerville, N. J. Mrs. Murray and her servants were the only occupants of the house at the time and they escaped safely, but were able to take but few articles of value. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

PLAGUE RUMORS IN HAWAII. Health Authorities Deny Truth of Such Reports. HONOLULU, May 29, via San Francisco,

June 6.—There have been rumors of the reappearance of the plague, which are denied by the health authorities. Alexander Chrisholm, a native of Nova Scotia, died May 25 after suffering for six days from what was said to be malaria. An autopsy re-vealed swollen glands, and his funeral was interrupted by the health authorities, who

Two more quarantine stations will be established at Hawaiian ports as soon as the laws go into effect and the local government will be relieved of the task of sending a physician out to board all incoming

FITZ CANNOT BOX RUHLIN.

Pugilist is Suffering From an Absces

on His Knuckle. NEW YORK, June 6.-Robert Fitzsim nons, the pugilist, was examined at Belle van, who announced that Fitzsimmons is suffering from an abscess on his left This hand was injured in Fitzsimmons' recent bout with Dunkhorst, and has since pained him greatly. Dr. Sullivan gave him a certificate of injury, and said positively that he could not box with

Raltimore Markets. Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Receipts 8,930 barrels: exports, 12,834 barrels.

Wheat firmer; spot and June, 711/4671%; July, 71/4

a71%; steamer No. 2 red, 66/4696%; receipts, 8,197

bushels; exports, 32,000 bushels; stock, 147,244

bushels; ales, 4,200 bushels; southern wheat by

sample, 67a72%; do. on grade, 68a72. Corn strong;

spot and June, 43/463%; July, 43/4643%; attemer mixed,

42/4642%; receipts, 61,510 bushels; exports, 162,857

bushels; stock, 891,014 bushels; sales, 5,000 bushels; southern white corn, 44/4636%; do. 2916w, 43%

a44%. Osts steady; No. 2 white, 28a234; No. 2

mixed, 28a284%, Eye dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2

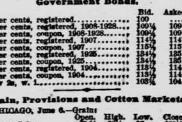
mixed, 28a284%, Eye dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2

mixed, 28a284%, Eye dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2

Grain freights dull, unchanged. Sugar and eggs

firm, unchanged. Cheese steady; medium, 94/49%;

small, 19/4a10%. Butter firm; fancy creamery, 21.



FINANCE AND TRADE

War in Ching Causes Bear Movement in Stocks.

SELLING WAS NOT AGGRESSIVE

Late Dividends Did Not Inspire Much Optimism.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, June 6 .- The selling of stocks by traders was resumed early this morning, prices shading off easily under a lack of public interest. London sold a few thousand shares, and commission houses sold some long stock for clients who have been tired out by the narrowness of speculation.

The situation in China was seized upon by the room as an excuse for its selling, and politics were again an important factor in the day's business. There were no positive evidences of good buying and no hope for immediate aggressiveness by friends of higher prices. Some evidences of important develop

ments in the coal trade were noted, and the coal shares were moderately responsive to this prospect. An old rumor relative to this prospect. An old rumor relative to Baltimore and Ohio leasing Jersey Central was revived, and for a time both properties were given some prominence in the trading. The lease was said to carry with it a guarantee of 5 per cent dividends on the last named road. The expected return of Mr. Morgan at an early date was also used as an incident adding color to the report.

report.

The Reading issues were bid for very actively at one time, but the influence of actively at one time, but the narrow lessand by the narrow

report.

The Reading issues were bid for very actively at one time, but the influence of the demand was lessened by the narrow field in which it operated. There is enough in rumors of this character to keep the railroad consolidations fresh in the minds of the public, and later in the year some decided movement should result.

Yesterday's action on Sugar's dividend was construed into an argument adverse to the theory of complete trade harmony. In consequence of this reasoning traders sold the stock, but the larger interests contributed little to the price movement.

Atchison's dividend, while the best that was expected, failed to inspire interest outside of the pool and was also a disappointment from the speculative standpoint. The entire market drifted about aimlessly during the afternoon and seemed devoid of any pronounced tendency.

The duliness cannot continue indefinitely, however, and unless the news becomes strongly favorable the room is likely to dominate the daily course of prices and force a decline.

The larger railroads are giving excellent accounts of themselves and would move up easily in a more propitious season. The fact that they are allowed to drift with the tide simply indicates that inside interests recognize that the present is a good digestive period. The fall will disclese whatever of merit or demerit there may be in this season's undertakings and once the political situation clears a definite basis will be had for new business.

The steel stocks are suffering from trade difficulties and from their classification among trusts. All shares which are likely to be selected as a basis for political arraignment during the summer are passed by now. The railroads which are considering new alliances consider it the part of wisdom to withhold conclusions until after the political squall has passed. Raillies will continue to create selling while present sentiment prevails.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York

stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York. Open. High. Low. Close American Cotton Oll | BrooklynRauld Transit. | 69 | 692 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 673 | 674 | 674 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 12 134% 134% 134% 134% Missouri Pacific. M., K. & T., pfd.

Normern Pacine, pfd...
Pacine Mai...
Pennsylvania R. R...
Phila.& Rending, Istpfd.
Southern Pacific...
Southern Railway, pfd...
Texas Pacific...
Union Pacific...
Union Pacific...
Union Pacific...
Us. Leather...
U. S. Leather...
U. S. Leather...
Wabash pfd...
Western Union Tei.....

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction, 10 at 104%, 20 at 1044%, 100 at 1044%, 20 at 544%, 25 at 544% Washington Stock Exchange.

110 asked. Chesspeake and Potomac Telephone Con. 5a, 105 bid. Chesspeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5a, 105 bid. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Iat 6a, 113 bid. Washington Market Iat 6a, 110 bid. Salah 112 asked. American Graphophone deb. 5a, 100 bid. Old. Parmers and Mechanics', 206 bid. Central, 300 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 206 bid. Central, 100 bid. Oldrens, 100 bid. Columbia, 100 bid. Capital, 150 bid. West End, 117 bid. Traders', 126 bid, 135 asked. Lincoln, 116 bid, 225 asked. Salah Deposit and Trust, 132 bid, 136 asked. American Security and Trust, 190 bid. 150 asked. American Security and Trust, 190 bid. 150 asked. American Security and Trust, 190 bid. 150 asked. American Security and Trust, 190 bid. Corcoran, 63 bid. Arlington, 141 bid. 150 asked. Germa-American, 210 bid. National Union, 11 bid. Riggs, 7% bid, 3sked. Commercial, 4% bid.
Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 90 bid, Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 104% bid, 104 asked. Capital Traction scrip, 106% bid, 104% asked. Georgetowa and Tenleytown, 21 bid.
Gus Stocks.—Washington Gas, 84% bid, 54% asked. Georgetowa.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapsake and Potoma bid, 70% asked.
Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linoty bid, 1914 asked. Lanston Monotype, 18 bid asked American Graphophone, rilta bid, 12 American Graphophone preferred, 12 bid, 12 American Graphophone preferred, 12 bid, 20 asked to the contract of the contr The House today agreed to the conference report on the bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial Association.

per cents, registered. 1908-1928...
per cents, registered. 1908-1928...
per cents, registered. 1907...
per cents, registered. 1907...
per cents, coupon, 1907...
per cents, registered. 1928...
per cents, coupon, 1928...
per cents, coupon, 1928...
per cents, coupon, 1929...
per cents, coupon, 1904....

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Max
CHIDAGO, June 6.—Grain:
Open. High. Low.
Open. High. Low.
Open. High. 21% 21%
CHIDAGO, June 6.—Provisions:
Open. High. Low.
Op